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At Nat'l Meeting of Educational Workers

President KIM IL SUNG Stresses Need for Intellectualization of Whole Society

A National Meeting of Educational Workers was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 29 to Oct. 1 honoured by the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by more than 15,000 educational workers of schools at all levels from kindergartens and primary schools to universities and colleges, functionaries of central and local organizations of the party and the league of socialist working youth and administrative and economic organs and personnel concerned with education.

Present there were the members of the 6th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, teachers of schools at various levels and personnel concerned with education under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) staying in the homeland.

The platform was taken by Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Paek Ryong, Chon Mun Son, Kim Jung Rae, Kwe Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Bok, Rim Gye Chol and Hwang Jang Yop, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the administration council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, leading functionaries of all the provincial (municipal) party organizations and model educational workers.

In the platform party were Chairman Hon Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC; Kim Chang Hyon, Director of the Educational Department of the Chongryun CSC; Kim Jong Min, Principal of the Kobe Korean High School who is heading the 6th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan; Li Si Gu, Deputy President of Korea University; and Kang Sa Gyu, Chairman of the CSC of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, staying in the homeland.

At the first day session the opening address was followed by the playing of the national anthem.

Read out at the meeting were immortal classic works of President Kim Il Sung "On the Publication of 'Theses on Socialist Education'," "Theses on Socialist Education" and "On Thoroughly Implementing 'Theses on Socialist Education'."

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report "On Thoroughly Implementing 'Theses on Socialist Education' authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung," which was followed by speeches of many educational workers.

At the Sep. 30 session, Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University, and many other educational workers took the floor.

At the session, the President supported and praised the great successes and precious experiences gained in the educational work under the party's educational policy and active programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in implementing the educational theses.

Kim Jong Min, head of the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, and educational workers and functionaries of party and power bodies spoke at the meeting on Oct. 1.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung gave a profound analysis of the demand of the revolutionary development and the present conditions of the education and, on this basis, made a historic speech which serves as a programmatic guideline in bringing about a new, great change in the education of the rising generation and the fulfilment of the three revolutions by thoroughly carrying out the Theses on Socialist Education.

From the first days of its founding after liberation, to say nothing of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party had a high regard for scientists, educationists and other working intellectuals, he said. This, he noted, is because the intellectuals should unfailingly participate in the building of a new society by the working class party and ministers of the administration council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, leading functionaries of all the provincial (municipal) party organizations and model educational workers.

In the platform party were Chairman Hon Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC; Kim Chang Hyon, Director of the Educational Department of the Chongryun CSC; Kim Jong Min, Principal of the Kobe Korean High School who is heading the 6th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan; Li Si Gu, Deputy President of Korea University; and Kang Sa Gyu, Chairman of the CSC of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, staying in the homeland.

Though the intellectuals do not from a class, the intellectuals in colonies have a revolutionary spirit and therefore participate in the revolutionary struggle and play an important role in the building of a new society, he stated. He said that without them neither state construction nor socialist construction is possible.

He said that starting from scratch right after liberation when there was not a single university but were only one or two middle schools in each province, our country built higher educational institutions and trained native cadres and has today turned into a country which has a senior middle school in every ri, one hundred and scores of colleges and universities and gives education to all people.

This, he noted, clearly proves how deeply our people care for education and what a great effort our country directs to the education of the rising generation.

Saying that this shining victory we have achieved in the education of the rising generation is an unprecedented one in the history of our nation, he remarked that this is the most honourable and brilliant, great achievement possible only in the era of our Workers' Party.

It is not because we are rich that we direct such a great effort to the education of the rising generation, he said. He noted that it still requires time for our economy to catch up with that of developed countries and the situation of the country demands we bear a heavy burden. Under such conditions, he said, it is not an easy undertaking to give free education to 8.6 million pupils and students accounting for more than half a population, supplying them with uniforms. But, what a good thing it will be if we conduct the education of the rising generation well, though it is rather difficult at present, and thus intellectualize the entire members of society and realize communism.

It is an undertaking for the future of the nation and a very honourable task for leading all people to communist society where everyone is well off equally to develop education and intellectualize the whole society, he said. This was why our party started building a university before anything else under the difficult conditions right after liberation, he added.

He said that we waged an arduous struggle, tightening the belts, for the development of education and, even in the hard time of the war, kept running institutions of higher learning and schools of all levels and called back university and college students from the front to educate them. After developing education with much toil, we now feel its great worth, pride and honour, he added.

He said that education has brought forth the great strength of the united Korean people who live and struggle with industry, in cheerful spirit, with vigor and a brilliant prospect.

Saying that had we not directed efforts to educational work, we would not have been able to rear the large army of intellectuals one million strong, or to achieve the unity and cohesion of our people firmly armed with the Juche idea, he stressed that now we are successfully operating our factories on the strength of the large army of one million intellectuals we have reared for ourselves and strengthening economic and technical cooperation with many countries.

If we had paid little attention to educational work, discouraged by the difficult economic situation in the past, we would not have solved the problem of intellectuals. But we registered big successes by paying preferential attention to it, he said, and added: This clearly proves how great and justified our party's policy toward intellectuals was.

The President taught that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, can be carried out successfully only when the educational theses is thoroughly implemented.

Saying that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the general line of our party for accelerating socialist construction and reunifying the country, he taught that it is important to properly implement the educational theses in order to build socialism well, reunify the country and make a big contribution to the world revolution by successfully carrying out the tasks of the three revolutions.

Saying that the educational theses and the three revolutions are closely linked together, he taught that only when educational work is strengthened can the brain of people be filled with the Juche idea and the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy be successfully carried out through the technical revolution.

Saying that whether the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are successfully carried out or not and whether the material and technical foundations of socialism will be further consolidated or not in future, depend, in the final analysis, mainly on how the theses on socialist education is implemented, he stressed: Only when the educational theses is carried through can the vast tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of time and the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of people be carried out successfully. He said that the educational theses can well be implemented, our country having a solid foundation and wherewithal for the development of education.

Saying that the educational workers and entire people should actively strive to implement the educational theses, the President put forward detailed tasks and ways for this.

He taught that, in order to thoroughly implement the educational theses, it is necessary, above all, to further raise the quality of education.

Noting that what is important in raising the quality of education is to improve that at the institutions of higher learning, he taught that, to this end, the quality of education should be improved at the senior middle schools so that this question may be solved in an orderly manner.

He taught that the qualities of the teachers should be enhanced in order to improve the quality of education. He said that its ways are, firstly, to strengthen the normal colleges and, secondly, to strengthen the work of reeducation of the incumbent teachers.

He taught that in order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary next to equip the schools with sufficient experimental apparatuses and solid practice bases.

He taught that what is also important in improving the quality of education is to arm the students with modern science and technology and that all the university and college students should study harder foreign languages.

Saying that Juche must be thoroughly established in applying advanced sciences and techniques, he taught that the norm in this should be whether a given thing is necessary for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of our national economy, or not.

Saying that it should be raised as an important problem how to apply modern technique to our Juche-based industry, he taught qualities should be raised so as to further develop our economy with our raw materials and fuel. He said that, as we trained scientists and technicians armed with the Juche idea in the past, we could strengthen the Juche character of industry and safely develop economy constantly at a high rate, not embroiled in the fuel crisis.

(Continued on page 2)

President Receives Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung met younger brother of Amir of State of Kuwait and posed for a photograph with them on Sep. 28. (KCNA Radiophoto)

KUWAIT DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 28 received His Highness Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait, on a visit to the DPRK, according to a KCNA report.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Kil Jae Gyong.

The guest courteously conveyed the cordial regards of His Highness Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, to the President.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a talk with the guest in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

JAPANESE WOMEN DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 1 received the delegation of Japanese women for solidarity with the Korean women.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors, Representative of the Society for Solidarity with the Korean Women, Adviser to the Japan Women's Society and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Ho Jong Suk and other personages concerned were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

That day the delegation courteously presented a precious gift to the President.

DPRK Comes 1st, 2nd in Int'l Marathon Race

The DPRK Merited Sportsmen Ko Chun Son and Choe Chang Sop came first and second at the International Marathon Race held in Kosice, Czechoslovakia, on October 1, according to a KCNA report.

Ko Chun Son who had tempered himself, upholding the Juche-based sports policy put forward by the President, covered the course in 2 hours 13 minutes 34 seconds by displaying a staunch fighting spirit and high skill to be placed first.

The race was participated in by many selected marathoners from socialist countries including the DPRK, Finland, Britain, Netherlands and other countries.

S.Korean Girl Students Demand Pak's Resignation

Around 500 students of Sukmyong Women University in Seoul on Oct. 6 held an anti-Pak Jung Hi campus rally and demanded Pak's resignation.

The students scattered leaflets urging Pak's ouster at the afternoon and staged a sit-in for two hours in front of the main building of the university.

Over 150 puppet armed police were mobilized forcing students to return home.

The resolution adopted that day called for: the boycott of classes for one week from Oct. 23 demanding the release of the two arrested students of the university; the holding of a meeting of citizens and students to overthrow the dictatorship in front of the Capitol Hill, downtown Seoul on Oct. 17 (the day when Pak Jung Hi declared the "yusin system"). This proposal was originally suggested in the manifesto issued by the students of Seoul university on Sep. 13.

The anti-"government" action was a follow-up of the anti-Pak demonstration and rally of Seoul and Koryo universities' students on Sep. 13 and 14.

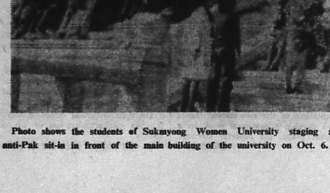

Photo shows the students of Sukmyong Women University staging an anti-Pak sit-in in front of the main building of the university on Oct. 6.

ABCP Forum on Nuclear Disarmament Held in Tokyo

The Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace (A.B.C.P.) Forum on Nuclear and General Disarmament was held on Sep. 28, 29 under the sponsorship of the Japan Center of the ABCP and the Nichirenshu Cultural Center in Tokyo. The forum spotlighted the Korean problem as one of its topics.

Present on the occasion were 50 Buddhists headed by the Rev. Mibu Shojun, director of the Japan Center of the ABCP and foreign delegations from USSR and Mongolia.

It was also attended by 5 representatives of the Korean Buddhist Federation in Japan.

The conference discussed three items:

1. "What should the Asian Buddhists do in the wake of the successes of the special session of the UNGA on Disarmament."

2. "The Korean Issue and Asian Buddhists."

3. "The History and Problem of the World Buddhists Conference"

On the second theme, "the Korean Issue and Asian Buddhists," the Rev. Ohmi Kosho, member of the Nichirenshu Rissho Heiwakai (a Japanese Buddhist organization) made a report.

Referring to the efforts for implementation of the special resolution on Korea adopted at the Fourth Conference of the ABCP, he said that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is sacred right of the Korean people and the danger of new war in Asia can never be dispelled so long as the U.S. continues its military intervention in the Korean military affairs in a bid to fix the Korean division.

He dealt with the further consolidation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military adhesion and the complete incorporation of Japan into a new strategic setup presupposing "an emergency situation in Korea." He appealed to all the attendants to consolidate once again the position of defending the Peace Constitution and rejecting fascism.

After his speech Chang Tae Song, Chairman of the Korean Buddhist Federation in Japan took the floor.

In his speech he strongly urged the U.S. to withdraw all its armed forces, nuclear arms and other military installations from south Korea, disengage itself from the Korean affairs, in order to facilitate the restoration of south Korean democracy, the easement of the confrontation between the north and the south and national unity and collaboration.

At the conference an active exchange of views took place among the participants. They all warned that the "two-Korea" plot by Japan and south Korea runs contrary to the desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving whole Asian Buddhists.

The Buddhists conference expressed the unanimous resolve of the Asian Buddhists to strive for the success of the second world conference for the Korean reunification by frustrating all the machinations of the Pak junta, whose "KCIA" agents are attempting to divide the Japanese Buddhists organizations.

Despite the scheme of the Pak junta to have the 13th World Buddhists Conference held in Seoul, the conference decided to hold it at Bangkok not at Seoul.

The 12th World Buddhists Conference was held on Oct. 1 and 2 in Tokyo.

KOREA FOCUS

'Presidential Decrees' And Pak Junta

Abraham Lincoln said, "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

How long can the south Korean junta of Pak Jung Hi deceive so many people? Choi Gyu Ha, premier of the junta, said on Oct. 5 at the "national assembly," "Now is not the time yet to lift presidential decrees for the sake of national defense and security." He refused to soften the junta's repressive policy. In a 1976 interview with a UPI reporter Choi made a similar remark, telling a big lie "No repression is under way in Korea."

The first "presidential decree" was invoked in January, 1974, when the anti-Pak, democratic movement was fast expanding. Since the last months of the preceding year, a demand for the resignation of Pak Jung Hi was growing stronger nationwide, spearheaded by student youth, religious leaders, men of the press, intellectuals and others. It developed into a one million-signature campaign which collected more than 400,000 signatures in a matter of three weeks from its beginning. Panic-stricken at the tidal anti-government movement, the junta immediately reacted by proclaiming "presidential decree number one" and intensified its ruthless crackdown on the dissident forces. The junta was forced to issue "emergency measures" in succession till "measure no. 9".

These "emergency decrees" are in themselves illegal in the absence of the legal procedures for their invocation. The "yusin constitution" under which the "measures" were invoked had been imposed on the south Korean population with "external martial law" dissolving the legislature and banning all the political activities—a "constitution" framed up under the reign of terror. It is easy to understand the degree of the south Korean people's objection to the "yusin constitution", judging from the successful one million-signature movement. The junta denies any plan to lift the "presidential decrees" which have been in force over four years and a half.

Choi Gyu Ha cited two reasons for the continuation of "emergency measures." Firstly, he referred to the presence of a massive Chinese army in Antung, Northeast China and to the military alliance of the DPRK with China and the USSR, which means their automatic intervention in case of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula. His message is that "emergency measures" will remain effective as long as socialist states exist. The DPRK entered into a military alliance with both China and the USSR in July, 1961. The south Korean junta concluded a military alliance treaty with the U.S. in 1953 which has been used to justify the continuing American military presence in south Korea. The DPRK's military alliance with China and the Soviet Union was formed in defensive reaction to the seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi.

The second reason, Choi argued, is the unchanged intention of the northern side to communize south Korea. A proverb says, "If the blind leads the blind, both will fall into the ditch." Making the population blind and deaf is an infamous policy of the dictatorial Pak junta. The DPRK has more often than not reiterated its peace-loving policy, assuring that it has no plan whatsoever to move south or impose its own ideology or system on the southern side. Over the past 18 years, the Pak junta has refused to heed the avowed policy stand of the DPRK and prevented the south Korean public from knowing the DPRK's firm commitment to peace. In short, they have continued to fool their population. Pak Jung Hi publicly branded the people in the DPRK "the sworn enemy to be defeated by all means" and "not members of the same nation." "Emergency measures" are now being exploited to the maximum to incite hatred and animosity for the fellow countrymen in the north.

As mentioned before, the purpose of "presidential measures" was originally to clamp down on the dissident democratic movement. The people are compelled to remain blind, deaf and dumb under "presidential decrees." The public endurance is falsely called "political stability" by the junta. In case of such political stability, the public call for the withdrawal of "emergency measures." "Their call has been rejected on the grounds that the communist forces are active in the northern area. This is tantamount to the permanent application of "presidential decrees."

The real factor behind the refusal to lift the "measures" lies not in the alleged "threat from the north" but in the political instability in south Korea. In other words, the situation is now no better than when the first "measure" was issued. The student struggle as kicked off by students at Seoul National University on Sept. 13 is showing signs of its growing momentum. They are demanding the resignation of the Pak junta and the promotion of territorial reunification. A powerful struggle is being unfolded with Oct. 17, the sixth anniversary of the "yusin regime," marked off as "a day of joint action." Large numbers of intellectuals are becoming affiliated with the struggle against fascism, for democracy and national reunification. A new and quite encouraging development is an increasingly active role of the working class in the democratic movement. These developments are posing a serious peril to the Pak junta.

Another major reason for the decision to keep "presidential decrees" in force is to be sought in the obvious miscarriage of the economic policy planning of the Pak junta. Despite the much-publicized high economic growth, the public are gradually becoming aware of the actual economic performance which is quite disquieting. The last-minute effort of the junta to boost exports is faced with a serious failure, with no chance of attaining this year's export target. With the further pauperization of the working people, an official survey shows that 77 percent of the workers earn an income lower than the minimum taxable level. The once-thriving big enterprises in the export business now in the doldrums, as evidenced by the bankruptcy of Jose Industry. The export-first policy is beginning to fall apart. The 1979 state budget is set at a total of 4,355 billion won, up 29.4 percent from 1978, with a 29.6 percent increase envisaged in tax revenues. Such a budget will only aggravate the economic unrest which will in turn generate political unrest.

Such economic and political unrest magnifies insecurity for the Pak junta. Herein lies the genuine key reason for its refusal to revoke "presidential decrees." The junta cannot remain in power without creating conditions favorable to replacing the repressive machine in high gear. Collapse is inevitable.

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OCT 25 1978

30 Years of Land of Juche, Rapid March towards Communism

By Om Prakash Mantri, General Secretary of All India Indo-Korean Friendship Assn.

Om Prakash Mantri, General Secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, contributed to the People's Korea an article entitled "30 Years of the Land of Juche, a Rapid March towards Communism," on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of the article: (*Subtitles are ours...Ed.*)

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True People's Gov't

The Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On this occasion, we recollect Marshal Kim Il Sung's words of 1933 at the time of establishing the People's Revolutionary Government. He said,

The Government we are going to set up will neither be run by any king, nor will serve the interests of landlords, capitalists or any individuals but will be the government of our people that will work for the rights and happiness of the people and for freedom and independence, and this Government will give the peasants land, grant the women equal rights with men and enable everyone to receive education, work and live well." (*Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung*). And we have seen that when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established on September 9, 1948, it was a true People's Government. About this Government, Marshal Kim Il Sung himself said,

"The DPRK is a genuine People's State, the first of its kind in the history of our country; it was founded by the people themselves and serves the people. The Korean working people including the workers and peasants who had lived in darkness and destitution bearing century-long oppression and humiliation, have come to take their destiny into their own hands as masters of the State."

"The Democratic People's Republic of Koren is the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people and a powerful weapon in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and the building of a new society," he added.

The words of Comrade Kim Il Sung came true in every respect. In the northern half of the Republic a thorough land reform was carried out and a firm people's democratic system was established. Land was confiscated without compensation to landlords and was distributed among the peasants and thus freed the productive forces in agriculture from feudal shackles and emancipated the peasants from exploitation and enslavement by the landlords. The result of the land reform was of great international significance. North Korea's land reform, the first of its kind in many countries of the East, has given immense inspiration to the peoples and peasants of Eastern countries suffering from colonial and feudal oppression and exploitation, and has become a beacon fire illumining the path for them to follow. The industries, transport facilities, communications and banks which were owned by the Japanese imperialists or traitors to the nation, were nationalized, thus brought the countries basic means of production under ownership by the whole people.

This was a historic change that enabled the Korean people to eradicate the economic footholds of foreign imperialism and create the Socialist State-owned economy for the first time in Korean history. Marshal Kim Il Sung said,

"As a result of the democratic reforms, the people's democratic system was established in the northern half of the Republic, the democratic base which would serve as the basis of national unification built, and material conditions for lasting the foundation of socialism were created. At the same time, through the democratic reform and the acute class struggle against the reactionary classes the level of class awakening and conciousness of the workers and peasants rose and the political unity of the entire working people was strengthened."

And, when the Korean people under the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung were marching rapidly to build socialism in the northern Republic, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets invaded this northern part of Korea. But after three years of war, the Korean people under the leadership of great military strategist and ever-victorious Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung defeated these U.S. aggressors on the battle field. This victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was correctly defined by Marshal Kim Il Sung in these words,

"The victory of our people in the Korean War was a victory of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that the people who, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, have risen up for freedom, independence and progress, can never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also revealed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nation of the world that U.S. imperialism is not an unconquerable enemy and that they can certainly defeat it in a fight."

In this war, everything was destroyed and the Korean people had to build on the ruins left by war. Marshal Kim Il Sung gave a call for postwar rehabilitation of the country and drew concrete plans. In a short span of time, northern part of the Republic was reconstructed and people started to build socialism. And inspite of U.S. imperialists' aggressive activities against the DPRK, socialism was built and the DPRK became a powerful modern Socialist State.

Great Achievements

Though the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established on September 9, 1948 and 30 years have passed but it cannot count those five years when whatever was built, was completely destroyed during the war. So, from July 27, 1953 when U.S. imperialists were defeated, the Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung started to rebuild their economy. So, 25 years are not a much time for a nation. In such a short period, the DPRK has made tremendous economical achievements.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said,

"To build an independent democratic state, the basis of an independent economy of one's own nation should be built without fail, and to lay the basis of an independent economy, the national economy should be developed rapidly. Without the basis of an independent economy, we can neither achieve independence, nor can we build a state or maintain our existence." (*Kim Il Sung's Selected Works. Eng. Ed. Vol. I p. 134*) He further said,

"Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence. A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation can not free itself from colonial slavery politically." (*Kim Il Sung's Selected Works. Eng. Ed. Vol. IV. p. 357*)

These words of Marshal Kim Il Sung are not only completely true to the DPRK but also to all the countries specially developing countries and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

So under the leadership of the great leader Kim Il Sung, a fully independent national economy and self-defense system have been built in the DPRK. The Korean people, who are celebrating the 30th birthday of their fatherland the DPRK are leading the happiest and most bountiful life in their history spanning 5,000 years. Once backward country the DPRK now ranks among advanced countries in the world in national income. In the DPRK per capita national income surpassed the one thousand dollar mark already in 1974. The real income of the working people steadily increases in the DPRK. During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76) the real income of the factory and office workers grew 1.7 times and that of farmers 1.8 times. The living standards of farmers today is higher than that of well-to-do middle peasants in the past. The differences are almost disappearing in the living standard between the factory and office workers and the farmers. During the Six-Year Plan period, bus and water services were introduced and clinics turned into hospitals in the rural communities to further diminish the differences between the urban and rural dwellers in living conditions. In 1974, the DPRK became the first tax free country in the world. In 1970 the living allowances of all the workers, technicians and office employees increased 31.5 percent on an average. In 1974, the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear goods, footwear and daily necessities dropped by 30 percent on an average, 50 percent at maximum.

In Socialist Korea, working people are ensured with stable jobs according to their ability and aptitude and with sufficient rest. They are fully guaranteed by the State food, clothing and housing. Everyone is provided with food from the moment of their birth. Nursery and kindergarten children and school children and youth who account for nearly a half of the population are supplied free of charge with clothes in every season. The people have no worries about the housing and consumer goods. In the last 15 years modern dwelling houses for nearly 1,600,000 families have been built in the urban and rural areas. The factories and office workers living in the well-appointed dwelling houses pay only 2 or 3 percent of their living allowances at the house rent including electric and water rates. The peasants are supplied free of charge with modern dwellings built by the State.

The DPRK is called "a country of learning" "a country of education". all people study free of charge, every child begins receiving 11-year compulsory education when he reaches the age of 5. The children grow up at State and social expense at nurseries and kindergartens. All medical services for the people are free. The working people of the DPRK take rest at rest homes and sanatoria free of charge and those who can not work on account of old age or illness are guaranteed a stable life and proper rest by the State.

At the end of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan the DPRK shall annually produce 60,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tonnes of coal, 7.4-8 million tonnes of steel, 1 million tonnes of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tonnes of engineering products, 5 million tonnes of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tonnes of cement, 3.5 million tonnes of aquatic products, and 10 million tonnes of grain and increase production over twice as much as at present in army fields of the national economy. When the 2nd Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled with success, the DPRK will rank among the most advanced countries in the world in terms of the economic might and the standard of industrial development. In 1984, at the end of new long range plan, the DPRK will out distance the developed countries and become a top level country in the world in the per capita output of the major manufactured goods, a basic index to a nation's economic strength. Electricity will increase over 17 times, coal over 63 times, chemical fertilizer over 32 times, cement over 1,267 times, steel over 16,000 times, and grain about 5 times as against those of 1946, the year immediately after Korea's liberation from Japanese imperialism.

A rapid speed will be made in the economic development during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76). In this period, the total value of industrial output will increase 2.2 times and the annual average growth goes up to 12.8%. Today when the annual average growth stands still at 3.4% even in those countries whose economy has developed in the way of ensuring of such a high rate of growth is, in fact, a miraculous one.

Immortal Juche Idea

This rapid development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is mainly due to the great Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung. What is the Juche idea? For the first time in history, the Juche idea proved the great truth that independence is man's nature, and on this basis, it formulated a profound philosophical basic principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and expounded the fundamental demand of human activity and the greatest importance be attached to man in all aspects and everything be geared to serve him. About Juche idea Marshal Kim Il Sung said,

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people it is the work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful." (*Answers to the questions raised by foreign journalists Eng. Ed. 1974, p. 294*)

The fundamental characteristics of the Juche idea are: first, it elucidated the interrelation between man as the main subject and the infrastructure and, above all, firmly embedded and perfectly formulated in the system of Marxism-Leninism the theory that has great respect for man and attaches importance to subjective conditions; second it firmly embedded the principle of independence and self-reliance of a nation in the system of Marxism-Leninism, clarifying the necessity of revolution in a single country and the correlation between world revolution and the revolution in each country. These two—the main constituent and nation—were the hitherto unsolved problems of Marxism-Leninism, they were the realms which had even regarded as weak points. For the first time, the Juche idea gave all-round, systematic and correct answers to them. Moreover, it augmented the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and developed it creatively in keeping with the requirements of the new stage of world history, the new stage of the development of the international communist movement. Herein lies the reason why the Juche idea has a world historic significance.

The whole ideo-theoretical system of great KIMILSUNGISM is pervaded with the immortal Juche idea. Kimilsungism is not a mere inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism. It has brought about a great revolutionary turn in the sphere of human ideology; it is a true textbook of struggle and life in our age, whose validity and invincible vitality have been fully testified in practice.

With the creation of great Kimilsungism the road of revolution is wide open and all the progressive people of the world have come to possess a bright militant banner and powerful ideo-theoretical weapon of revolutionary struggle with which to vigorously step up the advance of mankind.

Prospects of Korea Reunion

While we are celebrating the great festival of Korean people, the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we cannot forget the people of south Korea who are leading the most humiliating and miserable life under the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet regime. The U.S. imperialists have converted south Korea more thoroughly into their military base of aggression, into their military appendage, and furthered their policies of aggression and war as never before by dint of the military fascist dictatorship. The U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who have seized all powers in south Korea. They have created a war-like situation in Korea and are plotting to create "two Koreas." The occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule are the root cause of all miseries and sufferings of the south Korean people. Unless the U.S. imperialist aggressors are forced out of south Korea and their colonial rule smashed, the south Korean people cannot get rid of their present wretched plight. The tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats in south Korea faithfully execute the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and, under their patronage, oppress and cruelly exploit the south Korean people.

So, in south Korea, national and class contradictions have become more acute and the revolutionary advance of the workers, peasants and other sections of broad popular masses have been stepped up. The U.S. imperialists are the first target of struggle in the south Korean revolution. So, this struggle has created a more serious crisis for the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary struggle in south Korea is a just struggle of the workers, peasants, progressive students, youths, intellectuals, patriotic minded army men, patriotic-minded national capitalists and other sections of the south Korean people against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their accomplices—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. And inspite of cruel suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, this revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people will continue to grow and ultimately force the U.S. imperialists to get out from south Korea and reunify the whole of Korea.

On Thoroughly Implementing "Theses On Socialist Education"

Report of Kim Hwan, Member of Political Com. of CC of WPK at Nat'l Meet of Educational Workers (Gist)

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Koren, made a report "On Thoroughly Implementing 'Theses on Socialist Education' Authored by President Kim Il Sung" at the National Meeting of Educational Workers which opened in Pyongyang on September 29.

He said, to begin with, that President Kim Il Sung made public "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work, at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea last year, in which he gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems relating to the building of socialist education and provided a guiding compass to be rightly held by the party and people always in educational work, and continued.

What is most important in capturing the two fortresses of communist construction is to capture the ideological fortress and, to this end, educational work must be properly managed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the revolution and construction vigorously."

The practical experiences of our revolution and the international communist movement tell us that if a party and a state of the working class fail to constantly enhance the revolutionary consciousness of the people through a proper educational work after establishing the socialist system, they cannot continue with the revolution nor can consolidate and develop the socialist system nor can successfully build socialism and communism.

Proceeding from the theory of revolution, the theory of socialist and communist construction, the great leader expounded that the men of communist type brought up through socialist education are, in essence, revolutionized, working-classized and communized men and independent and creative men firmly equipped with the world outlook of Juche and possessed of deep knowledge of nature and society and strong physique. Thus he was the first in history to clearly indicate the ultimate goal and direction of socialist and communist education.

In the theses, the great leader gave profound scientific answers to all the problems of principle concerning socialist education—from the basic theory of socialist pedagogy to the basic principles to be maintained in socialist education's work and its content and method, and from the socialist educational system and the duty and role of the educational institutions to the party's guidance and guarantee by the state and social support to educational work—and systematized them in an integral whole.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader, today most superior and developed universal 11-year compulsory education and universal free education are in force in our country, under which all the members of the younger generation receive complete secondary general education without paying a penny till their working age.

Our country which did not have its own native cadres in the past has turned into a powerful and dignified country which successfully runs the state, economic and cultural organs, modern industrial establishments and cooperative farms by its own efforts with its large contingent of native cadres.

The publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" by him provided a flawless revolutionary educational theory of the working class representing not only our times but the whole historic period of the morrow of communism and brought about a revolutionary change in the development of the human thought of education and educational practice.

The great vitality of the educational theses is to be seen firstly in a bold change in the viewpoint of functionaries and working people on education and their attitude to it.

Since the educational theses was made public, the educational work has been conducted under all-people concern as never before and the whole country has been ebullient with a high revolutionary enthusiasm to implement it.

The great vitality of the educational theses manifests itself especially in the improvement of the content and method of education and the progress of pupils and students in their studies.

Over the past one year the schools have made vigorous endeavours to improve the content of education in conformity with the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy, upholding the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education."

With the politico-ideological education gaining in depth, the loyalty of our school children and youth to the great leader has grown stronger than ever before.

The schools have carried on energetic work in the past one year to improve the content of scientific and technical education, as taught by the great leader in his educational theses.

They have directed great attention to firmly establishing Juche and meeting the demands of party policy in the content of scientific and technical education.

Vigorous endeavours have been made to raise the scientific and theoretical level of education in accordance with the demand of the educational theses.

At the schools of common education the content of education in basic subjects on natural sciences is being improved in keeping with the development of modern science and technology so as to give perfect secondary education on a high level at the stage of the 11-year compulsory education. In mathematical education at the primary schools, test in this education has already been completed and successfully is being registered by introducing it throughout the country.

At the higher educational institutions education in applied mathematics is being strengthened on the basis of the new successes of modern mathematics. The method of using electronic computer in the solution of mathematics is being applied widely in the education in subjects on engineering and improved in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Tireless efforts have been made at the schools over the past one year to improve the methods of education in accordance with the great leader's educational theses.

The higher educational institutions and schools of common education made by themselves various wall pictures, demonstration apparatuses, specimens and moving visual aid materials, magic lanterns and films to improve and strengthen teaching with the help of visual aid materials, object lesson which is of weighty importance in applying the heuristic method of teaching. As a result, teaching is conducted with the help of visual aid materials. The number of pieces of visual aid materials made by schools after the publication of the educational theses is 41 per cent greater than the total number of them made before its publication.

Upholding the educational theses, the higher educational institutions made modern experiment apparatuses and facilities, several fold greater in number compared with the previous year, and newly built up practice shops and designing rooms to further strengthen education with the help of experiment and practice.

Many senior middle schools have laid a solid foundation to carry out two-men, experiment in subjects on natural sciences, such as physics, chemistry and biology.

Experience in the work over the past one year proves that the habit of study can be established among students and their school records advanced when the content and methods of education are constantly improved as indicated in the educational theses.

The great vitality of the educational theses is manifested, thirdly, in that the teachers' sense of responsibility and consciousness as the masters have been enhanced in the education of the rising generation.

In the course of the struggle over the last one year to implement the educational theses, the ranks of our teachers have been built into reliable ranks equipped more firmly with the monolithic ideology of the party.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the noble title and high honor of being professional revolutionaries bestowed upon them by the great leader, our teachers live with a high pride, thinking that there is nothing worthier than dedicating their whole life to the work of socialist education for bringing up people into independent and creative social beings and are devoting all their energies and wisdom to the work of crarrying into practice the educational theses.

The great vitality of the educational theses is manifested, fourthly, in that the social support to the educational work has been further strengthened.

The great quantities of educational materials all equipments sent to schools from organs, industrial establishments and cooperative farms in the past one year since the publication of the educational theses include teaching tools and furnishings, trucks and tractors for practice, automation equipment, radio elements, chemical and optical experimental apparatuses, sports outfits and various kinds of specimens.

With the social support to the educational work strengthened, the material foundation of the schools has been consolidated and educational conditions further improved.

Through our own experiences we have become firmly convinced that, when we follow the road indicated by the educational theses of the great leader, we can brilliantly solve the problem of remodeling man, that is, rearing revolutionary personnel of communist type, the most difficult problem in the building of socialism and communism and steadily develop our socialist education to be a true revolutionary education.

He dwelt on the questions of further improving the content of education by strictly abiding by the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, thoroughly establishing a scientific and revolutionary educational method, enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the educational institutions and strengthening educational administration and strengthening state guarantee and social support to educational work.

The Party's guidance in education must be strengthened to successfully carry out all the tasks for the implementation of the educational theses and develop educational work to a higher plane, the reporter stressed.

(Continued from page 1)

raw material crisis and economic crisis sweeping the world.

He said that the principle to be adhered to in introducing advanced science and technology and raising the qualities of teachers is Juche-orientation and only when everything is relied upon one's own thing and made with one's own thing can independence and creativeness be given full play and taught that our educational workers should hold higher the banner of the Juche idea.

He taught that to raise the quality of education, it is necessary next to pursue the study-first policy.

Saying that what is most important in education is to follow the study-first policy, he taught that, holding aloft the party's slogan "Let the whole party, the entire people and the whole army study!" The teachers, students and working people should all study hard, that they should strictly adhere to the principle of study, study and study and, to this end, a strict educational discipline should be enforced so as to thoroughly implement the educational programme.

He said that the provincial, city and county party committees, people's committees and administrative committees should guarantee good conditions for the lessons of the school children and students.

He said that if a teacher has a single laggard in his class, he should be ashamed of it.

He put forward tasks to provide good material conditions of education in order to thoroughly implement the theses on socialist education.

He said that the construction of schools should be undertaken on a large scale in urban and rural districts under plans and taught that experimental apparatuses should be produced and supplied to the schools in larger quantities.

He taught that many practice factories should be built at schools and a practice shop for students be built at each factory.

He taught that a revolution should be made in the paper production to publish a greater number of reference books for the students.

He taught that libraries and book rooms should be built up better at the county seats and schools so that the students can read more books.

He then indicated concrete ways for the intellectualization of whole society.

He said that our party has set forth today the slogan of the intellectualization of whole society and this is a very good one.

He said that, to working-classize all the members of society, the intellectualization of whole society should be realized and only then can all kinds of labour be made easier. He taught that to realize the intellectualization of whole society means fulfilling the tasks of the final stage of the educational theses.

He said that for the realization of the intellectualization of whole society it is important to properly operate the study-while-working factory colleges and taught that many factory colleges, farm colleges and fishing ground colleges should be founded and operated well.

He stressed that the party organizations, power bodies and administrative organs of all levels, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should thoroughly carry out the study of the entire people and thus thoroughly carry out the intellectualization of whole society.

He put stress on further strengthening the party's guidance in educational work.

And he taught that the work of the juvenile corps and the league of socialist working youth at the schools should be strengthened.

He said that it is the superiority of our educational system to properly guide the extracurricular life of the school children and students so they may lead a collective life.

He hoped that the instructors of the juvenile corps and the league of socialist working youth at the schools would rear the school children and students into successors to the revolution who would devote their all to the struggle for the fatherland and people, the party and revolution and for the leader.

In conclusion President Kim Il Sung emphasized that all the educational workers should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea of our party and strive with all devotion for the thorough implementation of the educational theses.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to President Kim Il Sung, amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

The President posed for a photograph with the attendants of the National Meeting of Educational Workers that day.

During the meeting methodological lectures were held for different schools to carry through "Theses on Socialist Education."

(KCNA)

A Look at Splendidly-Built Third-Stage Project Of Pyongyang Metro

The third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was completed and a ceremony was held on the spot on September 3 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The new section of the Pyongyang Metro has been built very splendidly in accordance with the policy of constructing it under a far-reaching plan and rendering artistic beauty to its architectural ornaments.

Its builders completed the project in a brief time by launching into bold operations and organising battles meticulously, with Korean technique and strength, courageously surmounting the unfavourable lay of the land and manifold difficulties and the artists magnificently and beautifully decorated each underground station with grand mural paintings, mosaics and sculptures wonderfully done, with enthusiasm to splendidly build the precious monumental creation to be handed down to the future generations.

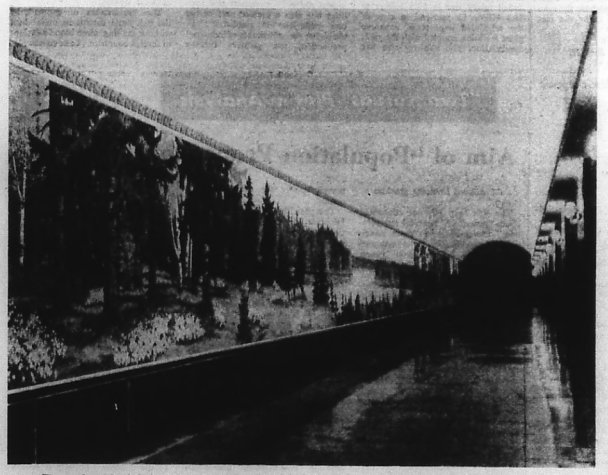
With the completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro the people in the city can make a more extensive use of the convenient metro where it is not cold in winter and not hot in summer.

Giving instructions to continue with the fourth-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro, President Kim Il Sung taught its concrete direction and ways.

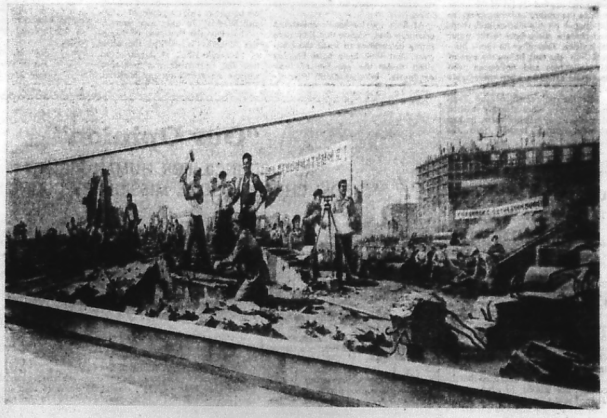
Foreign delegations which had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed their admiration for the Pyongyang Metro.

The inside of Hwanggumbol station

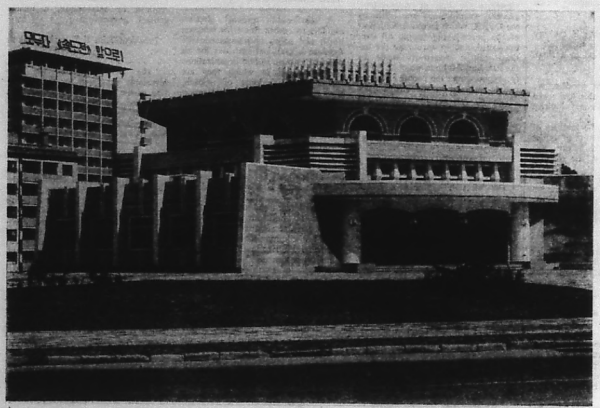
The mural paintings which depict President Kim Il Sung who gives on-the-spot guidance to socialist cooperative fields



The grand mural paintings of Lake Samjiyon with Mount Paekdu-san on the far background at Kwangbok station



The mural paintings which depict the people who rose up to reconstruct Pyongyang City after the Fatherland Liberation War



Hwanggumbol station newly built

The inside of Chisang station with modern look

S. Korean Worker Killed by Food Company Management

The cruel death of a south Korean worker, Rim Sok Chol, 34, at the Lotte-affiliated Nongsim Noodles Company in Seoul, is widely reported in Seoul as indicating position of south Koreans workers.

He died of injuries inflicted by executives of the company. They kicked and beat him and threw him away into a water tank. Rim only demanded a pay raise and wanted to clear himself of the charge of neglect of duty brought against him.

When this incident happened, the company tried to dispel doubts about his death, paying his family 5,000,000 won as hush money and promised all employees who were working on the night when he was killed to give a special holiday with 10,000 or 12,000 won and to raise their bonus, asking them to keep their mouths shut. At the same time they bought up all the copies of the first edition of "Hanguk Weekly" which reported it in detail, and got the company's advertisement inserted instead.

The bereaved family of the victim sent in a petition disclosing the truth about his death to the Kyongsu Industrial Evangelical Society. Meanwhile, the "ROK Council for Human Rights" and the "ROK Church Social Missionary Council" each published a report on "Our Opinion" on the case and demanded a reinvestigation of this incident and a movement to boycott Nongsim's products. (Full text, see below)

Here is the gist of the petition by his bereaved family.

Suicide Story Is Groundless

To the Kyongsu Industrial Evangelical Society:

We, the wife and the mother of Rim Sok Chol, address our appeal to disclose the truth about his death which occurred on July 11, 1978, at the Nongsim Noodles Company in Shingil-deng in Yongdungpo-ku, Seoul.

My husband, Rim Sok Chol, began to work for the Lotte-affiliated Nongsim Noodles Company in 1973, and since 1975 he had been working in the engine room at the Tesin branch factory which produces potato and sweet potato powder.

According to the company's explanation and newspaper reports ("Tong-A Ilbo," "Kyong Hyang Sinmun" dated July 12), he had a grudge against his senior worker who informed the executives that he took a nap while on duty, and brandished an iron pipe to threaten the group leaders and the chief of the engine room. Some of them were injured. So he committed suicide by throwing himself into the water tank, the papers said.

The July 12 issue of the daily "Hanguk Ilbo" and the July 23 issue of "Hanguk Weekly" reported that according to the president of the employees of this company who witnessed the incident, he had injured some executives in a scuffle while demanding a pay raise.

When the executives bundled off somewhere, he went out from the office and opened the lid of the water tank in the factory. After opening the lid he put off his clothes and shoes and made a polite bow to the water tank twice. Thereafter he threw himself into the tank before the eyes of his colleagues and policemen who had been called in when the trouble started.

But the policemen of the Tegil police branch office strongly insisted that when they reached there, he had already thrown himself into the tank.

But, we our family, are firmly convinced that he did not commit suicide.

Low Wage of 30,000 Won Per Month

Though he served for 6 years, his daily wage was 1,550 won so that he got only 30,000 won a month at most after various deductions.

We, our four members family, lived from hand to mouth, buying briquets and rice on credit after paying the room rent and debts.

A week before this incident, I gave birth to a baby, so that he came back from the factory with a watermelon and seaweed on the day (July 10 was a payday) before the incident occurred.

At that time, he regretted that he could not afford to buy meat. Then, I said some nice words to him.

In this way my husband was always kind and thoughtful to our family and our neighbors, always with a smile on his face. He encouraged me in our miserable life, saying that we should live a life with hope and courage. So we led a life, trusting and helping each other.

He worked hard even on Sundays without absenting himself from his work in order to earn what little money he could.

How was it possible for him to neglect his duty?

In fact, I had never heard him complaining or expressing dissatisfaction about the work at the company and his seniors.

But, what a pained look he had when he could not give meat soup to his wife after child birth!

When I got big with child, he was sometimes deep in thought, though he was happy like a child about the prospect of having our second child three years after the first child.

The day before the incident, he did not seem to have slept well. However, he went to the factory the next day and came back home, and went out again with 2,000 won at half past two.

Who knew that we won't be able to see him again?

Maybe, he had been preoccupied with the question of a pay raise demand throughout morning.

After thinking about the matter deeply, he came back home and took the money to revive his spirits by drinking.

Neck Bones Are Broken

The employers thought that if they accepted his demand, other employees would also try to protest against their low wages.

So they schemed to silence him by instigating several staff members who were playing up to their bosses.

As a result, my drunken husband was kicked by them on the neck, I think.

The Investigation Center concerned where his body was subjected to a post-mortem dissection expressed doubts about his death because of the broken bone of his neck.

Alarmed over the seriousness of the affair, those people who killed my husband threw his body into the tank in order to camouflage his death as a suicide and spread a rumor that he committed suicide by jumping into the tank.

Women workers at the factory said that my husband was called "Uncle Konii" and he was very jolly, optimistic and fond of jokes, so he was loved by everybody.

They also said that other people who worked at the transformer substation consolidation room and machinery room of the factory at night, often dozed off during their working hours.

Those who didn't sleep were only women workers who were doing production work.

When a bonding machine or a conveyer is out of order women workers had to wake up men workers.

"Ton-A Ilbo" and "Kyong Hyang Sinmun" further said that my husband bore a grudge against someone because he told his superiors that he dozed off while on duty. So the report are false.

At first, my husband's colleagues encouraged us, saying that they were firmly determined to leave the company if Rim Sok Chol's death was kept silent under the pressure of their employers, and they didn't even attend the funeral for my husband.

My relatives saw the dead body of my husband. They say that blood was pouring out from his eyes and there were bruises on the neck, one of his neck bones was badly damaged obviously by hard blows.

But the death certificate issued by Handok Hospital in Taerim-dong says that there was only a scratch on his shoulder.

Employers Buy Up All Copies of Weekly

The July 23 issue of "Hanguk Weekly" carried a detailed article on my husband's death. As soon as the weekly was published the employers bought out all the copies of "Hanguk Weekly" in only two hours.

That day the President of Nongsim Noodles Co., visited the office of "Hanguk Ilbo" at 8 pm. After that the newspaper was published without an article on my husband.

Furthermore, they are spreading groundless rumors that on the day when he was killed, he told my mother to live in a home for senior citizens and me to park children at a orphanage when he left home.

In his family he was the only man. Not only his mother but also he wanted another man in the family. What's more he had only one son, why could he commit suicide?

The employers provided the employees various fringe benefits and told them to keep the incident secret.

Considering all these facts, his case was not a suicide, but somebody killed him. And the employers are trying to cover up this fact in every way.

My only hope is to take revenge on the wicked employers for the sake of my husband and make the fact clear.

July 28, 1978
mother Kim Jong Hi
wife Kim Jo Ok

▲ Rim Sok Chol

◀ Kim Jo Ok, wife of Kim Sok Chol, disclosing the true story of his death

"Economic High Growth" : Myth (2)

Growing Trade Deficit

(Continued from the previous issue)

The so-called "promotion of export" frantically advertised by the Pak junta does not mean "development" of the south Korean economy. It inevitably leads to "increased revenue," causing a chronic trade deficit with foreign countries, and furthermore, promoting south Korea's economic subordination to foreign monopoly capital.

The south Korean economy, generally, needs a continuous inflow of foreign capital, either in the form of investment or in the form of loans, to sustain the "rapid growth of the "export"-oriented economy. As a result, in brief, south Korea as a development "model" has been forced to steadily increase her foreign debts and trade deficit to a point where the viability of the economic structure would become questionable.

According to a prediction made at the end of 1975 by the "Institute for International Policy" in Washington D.C., south Korea would require about $14.3 billion over a 5 year period, 1976-1980, only to cover the current account deficit and debt service. This figure would mean that south Korea must receive foreign capital averaging $2.86 billion annually for the next 5 or 4 years, just to be able to cover the current account deficit and outstanding debts.

South Korea, at present, has a burden of huge foreign capital and loan service due for repayment. Between 1977 and 1981, the amount repayable by south Korea is estimated at approximately $11,280 millions in total which will amount to an average $2,000.56 million of annual repayment. In the same period, it is predicted that there will still be a foreign debt of between $14 billion and $15.5 billion.

Serious Imbalance With Japan

The trade dificit with Japan is the most serious. The south Korean "Commerce and Industry Ministry" announced on Sep. 27 that south Korea's trade deficit with Japan nearly doubled in 1978's first eight months to a record $2.21 billion from $1.8 billion in the same period of last year. The ministry predicted the deficit might rise to $3.3 billion to $3.5 billion by year-end in view of the scheduled imports of Japanese plant facilities, coupled with the yen's appreciation. The ministry also has put the south Korea's overall trade deficit for January-August at $1.25 billion, up $705 million from the comparable period of last year.

South Korea's annual trade deficit with Japan amounted to $600 million until 1973 and rose to $1,240.4 million in 1974, $1,294.4 million in 1976, which was larger than the total trade deficit of $1,058.5 million with other foreign countries. With that year as a turning point, a radical change was caused in south Korea-Japan trade: Its trade deficit with Japan began to exceed its total foreign trade deficit. The south Korean "Economic Planning Board" reports that the south Koreans during the first quarter of 1978 registered a trade deficit of $248 million (the south Korean "government"-supported Korea Herald, May 12, 1978)

As mentioned above, actually, the trade imbalance with Japan has become a weak point of the Pak junta which is launching a frantic drive for "high economic growth."

In order to understand correctly south Korea's growing trading imbalance with Japan stemming from the structural characteristics of south Korea-Japan economic cooperation, it is necessary to grasp the basic trading relations between south Korea and Japan.

Since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan security pact" in 1965, the volume of Japanese economic involvement has been rapidly increasing. The treaty was significant in that it was the means to tie up again the previously ruptured links between the Japanese and south Korean economies, and additionally in the light of south Korea's development plans, it should be noted that this agreement became a stimulus which made south Korea begin advancing toward industrialization, depending mainly on foreign loans rather than on national capital. Since 1968, loans have increased rapidly and topped economic aid by a large margin.

This, however, did not solve the south Korea's economic problems but rather complicated them. The promotion of industrialization centering on the manufacture of products to replace imports was supposed to have had as its object the redressing of the imbalance in international payments. South Korea had to import not only machinery and facilities but also a greater part of the raw materials it needed. Thus the higher the growth rate of industrial production, the greater became imports. By 1969, the trade deficit had grown to $1,200 million with exports having increased only to $620 million while imports balooned to $1,820 million.

If south Korea, which follows the growth formula of totally depending on foreign countries for the supply of materials, makes efforts to expand export effectively, materials imports must inevitably be increased. Because the supply sources of materials are concentrated on Japan, the more exports are expanded, the larger become the trade imbalance with Japan.

A distinctive feature of south Korea's import trade with Japan is that south Korea totally depends on Japan's capital goods and materials which are indispensable for the high rate growth of the economy and this dependence causes a continuous deficit in south Korea's trade accounts.

In this connection, the August issue of 1977 monthly "Korea's Trade with Japan" published by the "Bank of Korea" said that south Korea's total import from Japan from 1971 to 1975 amounted to $8,766 million, accounting for 37.7 percent of its total import. There is no change in the fact that capital goods and materials account for 70 percent of south Korea's total import with Japan.

Thus, the trade imbalance question between Japan and south Korea is not a temporary one but a structural one, stemming from the special economic relations between two countries.

Compensation for Trade Deficit

In order to compensate for the trade deficit with foreign countries, the Pak junta is now engaged in an all-out campaign to step up the earnings from construction workers in oil rich Arab countries and promote "*kisaeng*" tourism. It is estimated that about 60,000 south Korean "soldier-workers" are engaged in Saudi Arabia's construction projects. It certainly presents an interesting parallel to the troop dispatch to the Vietnam War to earn $1.7 billion in U.S. dollars.

The "promotion of export" by the Pak junta cannot be maintained without selling same blood relations to foreign countries. **(To be continued)**

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (9)

Aim of "Population Proportional Election"

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Pak Jung Hi, not concerned about "peace" or "peaceful reunification," are publicizing "three principles of reunification"—"non-aggression treaty" to maintain peace, "resumption of dialogue" and "election based on population proportion."

The "three principles of reunification" are set forth in order to conceal the dirty intentions of the South side to perpetuate Korea's division by fooling the world's people—they repudiate the three principles of Korea's reunification (independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity) clarified in the north-south joint statement published on July 4, 1972.

The "non-aggression treaty" for the "fixation of peace" is intended to freeze the national division and the proposed "resumption of dialogue" is a vicious farce designed to camouflage the efforts of the south Koreans to step up preparations for a war.

The "election based on population proportion" was proposed to repudiate the line of independent, peaceful reunification set forth by the DPRK, which enjoys full support of the peace-loving people all over the world, and to encourage the national-splitist maneuvers made by the Pak Jung Hi junta which is harshly suppressing the south Korean people engaged in the struggle for democracy and for the reunification of their country.

Depends on Outsiders' Interference

The "election" argument advanced by the Seoul authorities, in essence, equals "the UN-supervised election" proposed by the successive south Korean leaders who made efforts to leave Korea to outsiders.

A free election demands the withdrawal of outsiders' interference. Therefore, no free will of the people can be reflected in elections in any country where remains the occupation of the imperialists who meddle in their internal affairs.

History witnesses that democracy cannot be ensured for a people without political and national independence. For example, the will of the people is not reflected through an election taking place in south Korea where the fascist suppression of the people prevails under the occupying U.S. troops.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi junta is widely advertising "election under the supervision of neutral powers" without a word about the U.S. troops' pullout.

The U.S. and neutral states are outside forces because they have no qualification or authority to take part in any elections conducted in Korea.

In short, the Pak Jung Hi has an ulterior intention to justify the interference of outsiders including the U.S. by changing the phrase "UN-supervised election" to "election under the supervision of neutral powers."

Designed to Justify Fascist Suppression

The Pak Jung Hi junta, bent on creating "two Koreas," also staged an "election" farce in order to camouflage fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

A north-south general election requires to realize free trips between north and south and guarantee the freedom of political activities for all political parties, public organizations and personages, in which they are included the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, organization and demonstration.

Only when election is effected by the way of secret ballot on the principle of universarity, equality and direction, is it possible to select true representatives of the people.

As it is widely known to the world, the Pak Jung Hi junta ordered professional political parties and public organizations disbanded and prohibited all political activities with all conceivable vicious laws including the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law." The abused "emergency measures" have converted the whole of south Korean society into a dark land where there is no freedom of listening, speaking or seeing and where patriots and democrats defending democracy and national reunification are being arrested and imprisoned at random.

How can people freely express their will in south Korea where the elemental freedoms and democratic rights of human beings are harshly suppressed and where political activities are completely denied.

People in the north, to say nothing of those in the south, cannot make a free trip or speak out their political views in south Korea where people are murdered only because they call for Korea's national reunification.

"Elections" have so far been conducted in the atmosphere of violence and murder, fraud and threat in order to ensure the election of "traitors" in south Korea where the U.S. acts as the master and the fascists are on a rampage.

In the last analysis, "election based on population proportion" is intended to perpetuate the division of north and south Korea and justify the fascist "*yusin*" system.

A north-south general election is posed as a very important problem in ternifying Korea. The reunification of the home country is possible through a north-south general election conducted throughout the Korean Peninsula because it will be finally realized by establishing a unified central government.

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the unification of the country are: To establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free north-south general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

The DPRK made a proposal for realizing Korea's reunification through a north-south general election to be effected in a democratic way, without interference of outsiders in order to establish a unified central government which will be composed of representatives of the people in all walks of life and made persevering efforts to carry it into practice.

In spite of this, the Pak Jung Hi junta, obstinately repudiating the patriotic proposal made by the DPRK, is advertizing "general election between north and south." For an independent, peaceful reunification of Korea it is necessary for Pak Jung Hi to step up from power, because he is carrying out divisive policy and intensifying suppression of the people behind the smokescreen of fictitious "election."

(To be continued)

"Our Opinion"

"'ROK' COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS"
"'ROK' CHURCH SOCIAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL"

Our organization held a public hearing on the death of Mr. Rim Sok Chol, a worker of the "Nongsim Noodles Company." We all express our condolences over the death of this man. In particular, we have been deeply concerned over the fact that he was a worker.

With deep love for life and with a deep awareness of existence, he worked very hard to discharge his responsibilities as the head of a family of 5 members.

Amidst the skyrocketing prices, he barely sustained his life on a small amount of monthly income, which was 40,000 won. In such a difficult situation he had made his most as a human being.

We cannot but pay respect to him and his life.

Therefore, we set forth some points, demanding the government set up concerned institutions to guarantee the right to existence and the human rights of workers, sincerely wishing that a miserable death like this will not be repeated, unable to pass over his lofty life and miserable death in silence.

I. Put an End to Low Wage Policy and Exploitation of Workers.

His income was far from sufficient to cover his living expenses. Is it possible for a household of five members to live on 40,000 won a month, which was his income as shown by his bookkeeping book? Especially, in food processing industry, it is said, workers suffer seriously from low wages. When we think that Rim Sok Chol's case represents the realities of all workers, we can understand the living conditions of workers are beyond description. On top of this, they work for 16 hours, not for 8 hours.

How can the workers live under such a low wage policy and exploitation? Is this anything other than a murder policy of killing workers? Who is it that lives smugly, sitting on the tombs of workers, and who is it that finds it necessary to export even at the expense of workers' lives?

For the sake of the nation and the country, let the government put an end to the low wage policy and exploitation of workers.

II. We Demand Reinvestigation of the Death of Rim Sok Chol.

We met with some unsolvable problems while examining the news reports of dailies and "Hanguk Weekly" and the contents of a petition submitted by his family.

It is clear that the company reported to the police when Mr. Rim Sok Chol did "violence." It can also be supposed that when Mr. Rim Sok Chol jumped into the water tank, the police had already been on the spot. It is also supposed that the police could have prevented him from committing suicide.

Why wasn't the police able to prevent his suicide?

He would not have lost his life, if the police had rescued him when he threw himself into the water tank. It is known that his body was pulled out in 40 minutes after he jumped into the water tank. There must have been someone who witnessed his act when he committed suicide. Did someone order others to pull out his body?

A certain person who saw Mr. Rim Sok Chol's body, said that he was bleeding from his eyes, nose and mouth, there were bruises on his shoulders. It seemed that his neck was broken. This shows that Mr. Rim Sok Chol was attacked by someone. Newspapers reported only the fact that Mr. Rim Sok Chol did violence but didn't report that he was assaulted by someone. Is this aimed at covering up the truth?

Rim's family asserts in the petition that there was no reason why he should commit suicide, in consideration of his mental and other conditions, and in particular, of his sincere attitude toward life and deep love for life.

Why did the police deal with the case as a simple suicide, completely ignoring his family's assertion. Isn't this a neglect of duty?

Why did they carry Mr. Rim Sok Chol's body in a truck of the noodle company to Handok Hospital, put it into a motor hearse and reported to his family five hours, not immediately after his death?

As we said above, the death of Mr. Rim Sok Chol has left many doubts. A fair and open investigation must be made.

If we do not do this, this kind of miserable death will happen again.

III. We Won't Buy Nongsim Noodles

A total of 4,000 workers of Nongsim Noodles Company are receiving such a low wage as Mr. Rim Sok Chol's. Since we know the reality that the workers are being overworked there, we won't buy Nongsim noodles any more.

A total sum of 1 billion won is annually used for advertisements in order to persuade us into buying Nongsim noodles with such commercials as "Go ahead please, elder brother! Go ahead please, younger brother!" and "Nongsim is Chonsim" (If people eat Nongsim noodles they feel very good.) How can a big enterprise like Nongsim exploit the workers in such a manner?

We cannot bring ourselves to eat the products of the company which kills workers.

We feel like vomiting if sanitary controls are so poor as to permit a dead body to be carried in a truck for noodles.

If we eat Nongsim noodles, we would be supporting this low wage policy and would become indirect murderers.

Lastly, we deplore the realities of the press. The news reports of dailies and "Hanguk Weekly" on this unthinkable case show the realities of the press.

Nothing can be believed in the society in which we live now. If we cannot believe in newspapers, if we cannot believe in the press, this is tantamount to living in darkness.

This case shows the fact that we cannot know what the government will do, what the politicians think of and if they will sell out our nation or not.

This can be said not only about this case.

Though we suffer from skyrocketing prices, we are not really aware of the seriousness of high prices. We are now so seriously ill that we are not aware of it. This is because today's press is ill.

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